

## Gromyko says U.S. not serious

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Andrei Gromyko accused the United States of Monday of not being serious about wanting improved Soviet-U.S. ties, the news agency TASS said. "We have done everything possible for normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We have made concrete proposals on this score, but in reply all sorts of manœuvres are being undertaken to avoid solving burning issues," Mr. Gromyko said. "All this shows that at present the American administration does not have serious intentions of searching for accords." Mr. Gromyko was speaking during talks in the Kremlin with the new U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jack Matlock, who had presented his credentials. Embassy officials did not comment on the 30-minute conversation between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Matlock, but said both sides had declared the intention to work for improved relations. (See page 8).

# Jordan Times

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## Community college girl killed in accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — A community college girl student was killed on Monday in a car accident near the Andalas Community College. The car driver, an unlicensed boy was heading from the Prince Rashid Housing Estate to the Eighth Circle via the community college road when he faced another car coming from the right, Jordan Television said. The boy took a wrong overtaking and as he was speeding he lost control over the car, which hit the girl and overturned six times, the television said.

## Turkey sends second ship to Aegean

CANAKKALE, Turkey (AP) — Turkey on Monday sent a second research ship to the Turkish territorial waters of the Aegean sea for oil exploration, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The Bilem, which belongs to the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, carried a crew of seven researchers who will conduct seismic testing for four days. Turkey ordered another research ship, the Sismik-1, to the high seas of the Aegean for oil exploration 10 days ago, but it halted in Turkish territorial waters after Turkey and Greece exchanged threats of military action. At that time, Turkey said the ship would remain in Turkish waters if Greece also confined its oil exploration to its territorial waters.

## Rafsanjani offers ties with U.S.

NICOSIA (AP) — The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Monday that Iran was ready to normalize relations with the United States if Washington no longer threatened the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, also quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as reiterating Iran's promise to help secure the release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian Lebanese extremists (See related on page 2). IRNA quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying that Tehran would resume relations with Washington "as soon as we make sure the U.S. no longer poses a threat to the Islamic revolution." He did not elaborate. The Iranian leadership has in recent months made several suggestions of possibilities of normalizing ties with the United States. Mr. Rafsanjani also said that the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war could end if the superpowers "make some changes" in Iraq's leadership. One of Iran's conditions for an end to the war is the overthrow of the Iraqi government.

## Israelis flee U.S. subpoenas

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three key Israelis involved in Iranian arms deals left the United States in a hurry last month to avoid being detained for questioning, an Israeli newspaper reported Monday. The three are a former foreign ministry director-general, David Kimche, and businessmen Yaacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer, the tabloid Hadashot said. It said the Justice Department decided in late March to issue subpoenas against all Israeli involved in the affair who were in the United States on April 1.

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Combined agency dispatches

## King begins Belgian visit after voicing hopes for success of int'l conference

BRUSSELS — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Monday on a visit widely expected to give fresh momentum to the idea of an international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

The King, who arrived here from the Netherlands after talks with Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, is scheduled to hold talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, current president of the European Community (EC) Council of Ministers, on Tuesday.

The King was received at Brussels airport by King Baudouin of Belgium.

West European diplomats saw the King's visit to Belgium, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EC, as the latest in a flurry of moves inside and outside the Middle East towards convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The King said before his departure from the Netherlands that he hoped international Middle East peace talks could succeed, a Dutch government spokesman said.

He quoted the King as telling a group of Dutch editors before leaving for Brussels that if a conference of all parties in the Middle East conflict was arranged, he was "full of hope" that it would be a success.

The King said he was confident the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would take part fully as a representative of the Palestinian people, the spokesman said.

## Arab League welcomes EC role in Mideast peace efforts

Syria and Libya endorse Tunis statement backing Iraq and calling on Iran to accept ceasefire terms

TUNIS (R) — Arab League foreign ministers ended a three-day meeting Monday at which they welcomed European Community (EC) willingness to play a role in a Middle East peace conference, despite some Syrian misgivings.

Syria, while expressing anger at EC sanctions imposed against Damascene in November for alleged involvement in terrorism, said it and other Arab states at the meeting welcomed as a positive step an EC declaration six weeks ago calling for a peace conference.

It also welcomed a stated West European readiness to play a role in such a conference, but said points in the EC declaration needed further study, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharra told reporters.

Mr. Sharra said foreign ministers of the Arab League agreed to

make cancellation of British-led EC sanctions a condition of resuming a West European-Arab dialogue.

But he made a clear distinction between Syria's positive response to the EC statement on the peace conference and other Euro-Arab contacts.

"This is a position, a political position, when it comes to the international conference," Mr. Sharra said. "We welcome any country or any community which might support the convening of an international conference."

Asked if there would be any meetings involving Arabs and West Europeans until the sanctions were lifted, he said:

"There will be no meetings of significance between the two communities, the Arabs and the Europeans, as long as these measures remain in force."

## Supplies enter Shatila despite truce violation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A convoy of food supplies donated by Kuwait rumbled into the hunger-tidden Shatila refugee camp on Monday despite sniper fire that strained a truce the 23-month-old war for control of Palestinian shantytown.

The convoy of five trucks carrying 40 tonnes of rice, oil, sugar, tea, flour, blankets and clothes was escorted into the bomb-shattered camp by Syrian military observers and Kuwaiti officials at 1:30 p.m.

The new peace accord was announced after a meeting in west Beirut Sunday evening between commanders of Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Amal militia and representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNFS), an alliance of six pro-Syrian refugee camps, Arab diplomatic sources said.

But Syrian observers convened

spokesman said.

"The positions of us and Syrians are almost identical" on the conditions for holding a conference, the King told reporters.

The King's talks with the Dutch leaders also covered Dutch support for Jordan's five-year development scheme for the occupied territories, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

In an interview with the Dutch Television, King Hussein said the positive European contribution to Mideast peace efforts was launched when the EC issued the 1980 June Venice Declaration.

The declaration was supplemented by recent EC endorsement of the idea of an international peace conference, the King said and expressed hope that the European role would contribute to establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The King said obstacles in the path towards an international conference would be overcome when the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Israel accept the idea.

## Rifai and Masri meet Murphy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zaki Rifai and Foreign Minister Taha Al Masri opened talks with U.S. officials on Monday on prospects for a Mideast peace conference.

Mr. Rifai and Mr. Masri met at their hotel with Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and were scheduled to meet later with M. Peter McPherson, the administration of the U.S. Agency for International Development to discuss increased U.S. aid to Jordan and the occupied territories.

Mr. Rifai and Mr. Masri also were expected to discuss U.S. military and economic aid to Jordan, which amounts to \$55 million this year. The administration has asked Congress for \$71 million for 1988.

The United States has a separate aid programme for the Palestinians who live in the West Bank. Assistance for the last two years totalled \$12 million. Israel was asked to temporarily divert \$30 million in U.S. aid for construction projects, but declined.

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"There will be no meetings of significance between the two communities, the Arabs and the Europeans, as long as these measures remain in force."

For the first time since the Iran-Iraq war began in 1980, Syria and Libya, which have sided with Iran in the conflict, supported a resolution supporting Iraq and calling on Iran to accept ceasefire terms.

Libya has publicly toned down support for Tehran in recent statements.

Conference sources said the moderate wording of the resolution, which included no explicit condemnation of Iran, was partly at the insistence of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Foreign Minister Saad Al Faisal took over the rotating chairmanship of the Arab League Council at the start of the six-monthly foreign ministers' meeting.

In another resolution on the long-running "camps war" in Lebanon, the ministers charged Prince Sand and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim with a mission to Damascus to try to arrange an end to the conflict and ensure essential supplies to beleaguered Palestinian refugee camps, Arab diplomatic sources said.

He said the PLO, which has long been at odds with Syria, would welcome better relations with Damascus.

## King urges China to help Gulf peace efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has urged China to back Arab and international efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war, now in its seventh year.

The King made the appeal in a message to Chinese President Li Xianian marking the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Jordan and China.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King asked China to continue using its "weight in international spheres to put pressure on Iran to respond to peace calls and to stop its aggression on Iraq."

King Hussein also said China's support for a proposed international Middle East peace conference with other permanent members of the UN Security Council would be appreciated and yield positive results.

In his cable, King Hussein expressed satisfaction at the de-



development of Jordanian-Chinese relations "which are progressing continuously for the interests of both peoples."

The King said: "My visit to your country and your visit to Jordan three years ago con-

buted significantly to bolstering these relations, which constitute an extension of the strong friendly relations that have always existed between the Chinese and Arab nations throughout history."

## Regent: Need of the day is a reformulated education system

KARAK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday that Jordan was passing through a transitional period and should adapt its socio-economic situation to suit the requirements of this decade and the next two decades.

Addressing educationalists in Karak governorate and Qasr and South Mazar districts, Prince Hassan said the decades which followed the establishment of the Kingdom were decades of "confrontation, challenge, construction and development." The 1950s saw the formulation of a rural education development concept while economic activities centred around cities, he said. The 1960s saw the focus being shifted to the concept of building large cities, he said.

Jordan has overcome the effects of the war in the 1970s and managed to cope with the major changes in the patterns of social and economic life in the 1980s, said the Regent. "The major challenge facing us now is the formulation of a clear-cut and integrated concept for the educational sector. This concept should focus on the emphasis from quantitative to qualitative education," he said. "Such a shift requires that we reconsider the use of human resources, taking into account the



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, visits a school in Karak Governorate on Monday (Petra photo)

major challenges facing us, i.e. the citizen and the land."

The Regent said the educational process was a "national priority whose responsibility should not be shouldered solely by the Ministry of Education, but also by all parties concerned." The Crown Prince called for intensified efforts to provide the general school and the integrated activity which could be achieved through public participation and mutual cooperation and involvement of local communities.

Minister of Education Thounyan Al Hindawi, who accompa-

## PLO plans new framework for relations with Jordan

KUWAIT (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said ministers reaffirmed support for an international peace conference under United Nations auspices in another resolution adopted unanimously.

The resolution said the conference should be "with the participation of all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the PLO."

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After early morning talks with his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, Mr. Peres was received by King Juan Carlos.

Observers remarked that the one-hour meeting with the king was unusually long for what is generally regarded as a protocol appointment.

Unconfirmed reports suggested

King Juan Carlos was to meet later in the week with Saudi King Fahd.

It was hoped this would include

representatives of the PLO, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and perhaps Lebanon, he said.

He said the PLO, which has long been at odds with Syria, would welcome better relations with Damascus.

After his meeting with Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez, Mr. Peres told reporters Spain could play an

## Outgoing Saudi ambassador praises ties with Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan on Monday praised Jordan-Saudi relations, describing them as unique and excellent.

In a statement to the Arabic daily newspaper Al Rai, on the occasion of the end of his term in office in Jordan, Mr. Sultan said foundations of the strong and unique relations between the two countries had been laid down by the late King Abdul Aziz Al Saud, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr. Sultan said His Majesty King Hussein and King Fahd of

Riyadh, a success.

The spokesman said five women and two men who joined the demonstration of protest against the treatment of Palestinian inmates in Israeli jails were arrested.

He said the women marched through Saladin street, stoning Israeli-owned cars and buses.

The shooting occurred on Saladin street, a main street of East Jerusalem where a grenade attack six weeks ago wounded 17 people, including 12 Israeli policemen.

In the West Bank city of Hebron, an Israeli passenger was slightly injured by glass shards when stone-throwing protesters smashed a window of his car near the Islamic college. Stone throwers in Ramallah shattered a window of an Israeli army vehicle.

Israeli forces boarded up the Jerusalem houses of three Arabs accused of a grenade attack that killed an Israeli and wounded 69 other

# Millions of Egyptians vote for parliament

CAIRO (R) — Millions of Egyptians voted Monday for a new parliament certain to be dominated by President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP).

The only reported trouble came in a village north of Cairo where police sources said opposition party workers exchanged gunfire with police.

The sources said there were no casualties in the incident involving workers for the Unionist Progressive Party (UPP), one of five opposition parties running for seats in the People's Assembly.

Voters in the most populous Arab country thronged to 21,000 polling stations to elect 448 new legislators. First results were expected Tuesday and an overall assessment by Thursday.

Mr. Mubarak, 58, called the election after having the assembly dissolved in February, a year ahead of schedule, following court challenges to its constitutionality.

His own post, which he has held since Muslim extremists shot dead President Anwar Sadat in 1981, was not at stake in the election. But the new assembly will be asked to nominate him for a second term in office starting next October.

## Iranian official says U.S. arms will help hostages

NEW YORK (Agencies) — A senior Iranian defence official says Iran would help get the release of American hostages being held in Lebanon if the United States handed over arms Iran has already paid for, according to Newsweek.

Mr. Kharazi said it was not Iran's fault the Americans were being held.

Iran's ambassador to Moscow charged in an interview Sunday that Washington was fomenting tension between Tehran and Moscow to improve its chances of re-establishing a presence in Iran.

"A major aim of Washington's Middle East policies is focused on preventing peaceful coexistence between Tehran and Moscow by creating tensions in Iranian-Soviet relations," Ambassador Naser Heirami Nobari was quoted as saying.

He was asked, "Would that help persuade you to try to get back American hostages?"

"Yes, but it all depends on whether the Americans start to take such steps and how fast they

## Senior Shi'ite cleric warns against selling land to Israel

BEIRUT (AP) — Two senior Muslim Shi'ite clerics were quoted Monday as warning against the sale of South Lebanon land to Israel, charging the Jewish state planned to annex the region.

"From the Sharia (Islamic religious code) standpoint, such sales are sacrilegious and must be stopped by all means," Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, vice chairman of Lebanon's

Higher Shi'ite Council, was quoted as saying.

He charged in a speech published by several Beirut newspapers that Israel was buying land "directly or by proxy" in its self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon for a "defacto annexation of the enclave."

Israel carved out the 10-kilometre deep enclave in June 1985, when it withdrew the bulk of its invading army.

## TV & RADIO

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#### PROGRAMME ONE

Koran

15:30 Programmes Review

15:35 Cartoons and children programs

16:30 Different strokes

17:20 Festivals of the world

17:30 Religious programme

18:30 Local programmes

19:30 Foreign news

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic series

21:20 Local debate on legal issues

22:00 Songs from the movies (Arabic)

23:00 News Summary in Arabic

23:10 Religious programmes

18:00 Sports et images

18:30 ... à l'école de danse

19:00 ... News in French

19:15 Promotions of the new programs

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 ... News in Arabic

21:10 ... You Again

21:15 ... Yesterday's Dreams

22:00 ... News in English

22:20 The Unknown War (documentary)

23:10 Bergerac

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& partly on 9560 kHz, SW

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67:00 Light Music

07:30 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:05 Morning Show Contd.

11:00 Comedy

11:30 Easy Listening

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Reading

12:30 ... Fox Session

13:00 News Summary

13:05 Pop Session Contd.

13:30 News Bulletin

14:10 Instrumentals

14:30 Pop Talk

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:05 ... Old Favorites

17:00 Jordan Weekly

17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Top Twenty

19:00 News Desk

19:30 Date with a Star

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 2200, 2300, 11740,

11923 and 13210 Hz

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA

Morning 07:30 News 07:15 Newsline

09:00 News 09:30 News 09:45 VOA

Morning 10:30 News 10:15 Newsline

11:30 Music USA 12:30 News 12:15

Focus 13:30 Special English & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline

22:30 Magazine Show 23:00 News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline

23:00 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA 24:00 News

06:00 VOA World Report

trouble started in the village of Kaf Shabin, near Benha, when UPP supporters fired shots in the air and threw burning tires inside the compound of a school serving as a polling station.

The opposition reported several cases of party workers being excluded from polling stations or beaten up. Fist-fights between rival supporters were reported in the Suez Canal city of Port Said.

Opposition parties earlier accused the government — which denied the charge — of planning to rig the elections by keeping opposition workers away from polling stations.

The SLP-led alliance also accused authorities of arresting 750 or more of its supporters over the past two days, a figure the government called exaggerated. The Interior Ministry said there had been arrests but gave no tally.

Mr. Mubarak, speaking to reporters after voting in Egypt's parliamentary elections, said the three Egyptians were two soldiers and a nomad from a tribe in the western desert, close to the Libyan border.

This clarified his remarks on the issue last week, when the national Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Mubarak as demanding Libya return three Egyptians involved in the 1985 hijacking of an Egyptian airliner.

Two Libyan aircraft, a C-130 transport aircraft and a Chinook helicopter, are still in Egypt after being flown here in separate incidents last month by eight Libyan airmen, at least five of whom sought and were granted political asylum.

"Take your planes provided that you bring the three Egyptians you are holding," MENA quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying Monday, referring to Col. Qaddafi.

"I do not like hijacking anybody's planes as he does... but I cannot turn back whoever wants asylum here. If he can persuade any of the fugitives to go back, then we do not patronise any one," he was reported as saying.

Peres last week denied a report by Libya's National News Agency JANA that the trio had been sent by Cairo's intelligence service to spy and commit sabotage.

MENA reported that Mr. Mubarak had received a message from an exile Libyan alliance group in Cairo thanking him for giving political asylum to the Libyan officers.

## Tunisian premier in Morocco

RABAT (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Star arrived Monday on an official visit, his first since taking office last July.

He will be received by King Hassan and have talks with his Moroccan counterpart, Azzidine Laraki, officials said.

The talks will cover the Middle East and North African affairs, Arab diplomats said.

They noted that Tunisia was the only North African country with which Rabat had cordial relations.

## Sweden donates \$1 million to refugees in Lebanon camps

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sweden last week decided to give another special contribution to the UNRWA relief activities in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, according to a statement issued by the Swedish embassy in Amman.

Nearly \$1 million was set aside for assistance to thousands of families who have been suffered greatly in the past months, the statement said. "The Swedish contribution will be used to buy vehicles to transport food, water and medicine to the Bourj Al Barajneh, Rashidieh and Shatila camps."

"Part of the contribution will add to support for the Augusta Victoria hospital in Jerusalem. Sweden is one of UNRWA's major donors.

## Mubarak clarifies demands for release of Libyan planes

By Michael Battye  
Kerner

WASHINGTON — A sharp drop in U.S. credibility in the Middle East resulting from the Iran arms scandal could help efforts to bring peace to the region, U.S. officials say.

The officials told Reuters they believed a flurry of activity in the past few weeks came from a desire of the various sides to take advantage of the situation.

"The Arabs, particularly, see this as an opportune time to make a major move because they see we recognise our shortcomings in Mideast policy and think we may be willing to make a major move to restate ourselves in the region," one said.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said Washington hoped something might come of the activity, but stressed that the United States would not take a leading role.

"We are willing to put effort into it when we see it would produce results," one said. "Right now, we are just watching and seeing what they are doing and saying. The interest is intense. We are poring over every announcement, seeking verbatim accounts of everything said."

"But it hasn't gelled yet. It's still a very fluid situation and it's hard to predict where it's going."

Washington has said it is prepared to consider an international peace conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Jordan has been pushing this idea, a divisive one in the PLC.

Some think Syria holds the key, others Israel. Jim Phillips of the conservative Heritage Foundation called Syria "the greatest area of potential."

U.S. officials acknowledge some in the administration would like early elections in Israel, not due until late next year, in the hope that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who favours a conference, would beat Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who opposes it.

But they said that was a minority view, as most officials believed Peres' Labour Party could not beat Shamir's Likud.

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## Home news

### Jordan, Syria study bids for fibreglass cable project

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shabab Ismail Monday received the director general of the Syrian Public Telecommunications Corporation Makram Obaid and accompanying delegation who are currently on a visit to Jordan. Mr. Ismail said that the Syrian delegation's visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Syria in the telecommunications field.

The visit, he added, also aims at discussing and approving recommendations reached by specialised technical committees in the two corporations regarding bids for a tender for a fibreglass cable project.

### Jordan secures larger export outlets in India, Indonesia

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and India have agreed to increase the volume of bilateral trade exchange following recent official talks at the under-secretary level.

The mutual undertaking by both countries to raise the level of their present trade exchange and to set up two joint companies for fertilisers followed intensive talks during the meetings of the annual Jordanian-Indian committee on economic cooperation. A total of \$110 million in trade contracts between Jordan and India resulted from the three-day meeting in New Delhi, India, a valued trading partner to the Kingdom.

Mr. Ismail said that the two sides are expected to come up with a unified joint recommendation on the technical evaluation of bids to finalise the study in preparation for awarding the tender for this project which is regarded as a major telecommunications project in the region.

#### Pharmaceutical sales

The prospects of opening up Indian markets to Jordanian pharmaceuticals was also dwelt on during the three-day gathering in New Delhi.

"We requested Indian officials to facilitate the process of registering Jordanian pharmaceutical products," before we could embark on selling them in the Indian market, which he described as "potential and good."

The meeting also touched on means to increase maritime freight cooperation between both countries' national shipping lines.

The last leg of Mr. Saqqaf's Far-Eastern swing, took him to Jakarta where he co-chaired the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Indonesian working team for consolidating bilateral trade ties.

The Jordanian-Indonesian discussions focused on three aspects; increasing the volume of bilateral trade, setting up joint ventures and finding new venues for marketing Jordanian pharmaceuticals.

According to 1986 figures, the bilateral balance of trade was in favour of Jordan with a \$25 million to a \$12 million trade movement.

Indonesia, he said, would also increase its imports of Jordanian phosphates to 600,000 tonnes from 518,000 in 1985 and of phosphoric acid from last year's 10,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes.

#### Indonesia to buy potash

For the first time ever, Jakarta also agreed to buy Jordanian potash, and the amount of purchase was left open for the Indonesian officials to decide. Indonesia also said it was willing to take part in a joint project for fertilisers and to assist in Jordan's JD 4.5 million factory for vegetable oil in producing palm oil and derivatives.

A group of concerned Indonesian officials and businessmen will visit Jordan soon to assess venues for their participation in the vegetable oil plant, set up within the Zarqa free zone area.

Both sides also discussed marketing Jordanian pharmaceuticals in India and diversifying and expanding the types and volume of trade exchange.

Mr. Saqqaf could not disclose

#### Joint industrial projects

Signing the minutes of the annual committee meeting, Jordan and India decided to go ahead with two of several suggested joint industrial schemes. A committee from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and their Indian counterparts was entrusted with studying the companies' feasibility and charting their operational bases.

Mr. Saqqaf spoke to the Jordan Times late Sunday evening, a day after he returned from a 10-day working visit which took him to New Delhi and Jakarta.

**U.S., Arab researchers link up by satellite to discuss AIDS**

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan in cooperation with the American Cultural Centre in Amman will today hold a discussion via a televised satellite link (Worldnet) on AIDS research and education at 4:00 p.m. at the university.

Other Arab countries participating in this programme are: Egypt, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. From Jordan, Dr. Abdallah Abat, Dr. Al-Eddin Touqan, from

**Development council discusses projects in the Jordan Valley**

SOUTH SHOUEH (Petra) — The Jordan Valley development council Monday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Balqa Governor Majeed Al Khreishah to discuss the projects implemented in the districts of Deir Alla and South Shoueh and the council's future projects.

Mr. Khreishah said that the five-year plan for Balqa Governorate is based on a new perception which involves people in the development process. He added that Balqa has been divided into

### Hmoud briefs Danish team on Jordan's agricultural policy, plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Al Hmoud said Monday that Jordan was interested in bolstering its relations with the international community and is at the same working to achieve Arab food security.

During a meeting with a visiting Danish delegation, Mr. Hmoud outlined Jordan's efforts to achieve socio-economic development and said Jordan's activities were within pan-Arab efforts aimed at achieving food security and economic independence.

The minister added that the agricultural sector in Jordan derives its importance from the fact that it is one of the main pillars of the Jordanian economy and that it is a major source of income for 20 per cent of Jordan's population. This sector, Mr. Hmoud continued, is also important because it provides jobs for about 12 per cent of the labour force in the country and contributes to achieving food security and improving the balance of trade. Despite the declining role of this sector in local production, it still plays an active role in economic development, he added.

Mr. Hmoud cited limited available agricultural resources, particularly arable land, water and fluctuations in production due to climatic conditions and small agricultural estates as the main problems facing the agricultural sector. However, the minister said that the government's policy and its organisational plans for this important sector have taken into consideration all these problems in a bid to stop the deterioration and to increase agricultural investment, profits and farmers' and agricultural workers' income.

The new five-year development plan has directed special attention to the agricultural sector, the minister continued. The five-year plan includes programmes and objectives designed to achieve a growth rate of 7.8 per cent in the agricultural sector thus bringing to JD 163 million the income from agriculture by the year 1990 from its current rate of JD 97 million, he noted.

The minister also said that the government's plan for upgrading agriculture concentrates on public participation in agricultural development programmes and projects and enhancing the private sector's role in this sector.

Head of the Danish delegation Mr. Paul Sondergaard, praised Jordan's experience in the agricultural field and said that Jordan has achieved great progress.

**Youngsters get together and lend a helping hand to the less fortunate**

By Nermene Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of 20 children, aged 8 to 10, held a press conference at the Haya Arts Centre on Monday to publicise "The Little Hands," their newly-formed charity group.

The group's objective was expressed in their theme song, "The little hands, strong and willing, get together to do some giving." The giving will be to the "Home of Hope" which cares for the multiply handicapped, both children and adults.

Willingness to help was the bond which brought these children together. Laith Madi, 9, projected this feeling when faced with his mother's dilemma as to how to help a friend of hers generate funds for physiotherapy equipment for the handicapped.

"In hope they met, their hands were set, to help and give the less fortunate," their song went.

Laith and his friends felt that there was a need to help less privileged children. "We have to help the needy... we have comfort, so we have to help," he said.

Zain Qusous, 9, said she did paintings depicting space and galaxies, done in pastel colours,



Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali receives Minister of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic Professor Hans Joachim Baume in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

### Majali, Assad receive visiting GDR higher education minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali on Monday received Minister of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Professor Hans Joachim Baume who arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to Jordan. Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad was present at the meeting.

The minister added that the agricultural sector in Jordan derives its importance from the fact that it is one of the main pillars of the Jordanian economy and that it is a major source of income for 20 per cent of Jordan's population. This sector, Mr. Hmoud continued, is also important because it provides jobs for about 12 per cent of the labour force in the country and contributes to achieving food security and improving the balance of trade. Despite the declining role of this sector in local production, it still plays an active role in economic development, he added.

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that she intends to display in the forthcoming bazaar. Mohammad Shukrini, also 9, said he wrote a story about an army fighter pilot who goes to war with the enemy. When asked about the ending of the story he said "the story is not over yet."

**Large and small hands welcome to help**

The fruit of their willingness to help will be seen on April 17 when they hold their first charitable bazaar, organised by the children themselves and supervised by a task force of 14 adult volunteers.

The bazaar will be the culmination of all the efforts of "The Little Hands," their friends and supporters. It will include paintings and a handicrafts exhibition, short stories for sale, games, children's rides, food, the Jordanian touring puppet show, music and songs. Also, the Lebanese child singer Reem Bandaly, will attend the event to help and support the Little Hands.

The group, the first of its kind in Jordan, stressed that they did not want to be seen as an official group belonging to any existing organisation. "We do not want to be official or famous," said Laith, acting as an unofficial spokesman for the group. "Why should only old people do good things for children?"

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**Large and small hands welcome to help**

The children told the press conference they welcomed all children to join them provided they were ready to be serious. "We know how to play and be funny, but we also know how to be serious," Laith said.

Asked by a reporter whether he expected anything of His Majesty King Hussein, Laith said: "Of course the King and other famous people can help, but we also accept help from everybody — even if they are not famous."

The children expressed thanks to Dr. Abdillah Khatib, director of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), for his support and contributions to the group. Parents of the children attended the press conference.

**Royal marchers troubled by problems**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Having had a trouble-free journey for the past week, Vicken Dakeesh and Ali Pharaon had to stop three kilometres short of their scheduled destination on Sunday because of mechanical and physical problems.

The red truck towing the trailer, home for Vicken and Ali during their 10-day charity march across Jordan, had some mechanical troubles whilst the walkers themselves suffered from the effects of the long walk.

"A medical team was sent down to give medical attention to Vicken's swollen leg and Ali's aching ankle, they took with them a mechanic to check on the truck," said Mrs. Nadia Alimi, coordinator of the march. "Ali

went on to list the first ten people to complete the 37 kilometres in the Amman

### Prince Hassan calls on world nations to formulate long-term, comprehensive housing strategy

#### Minister delivers Crown Prince's address to U.N. Commission on Human Settlements meeting in Nairobi

NAIROBI (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called on world nations to work out a comprehensive strategy on housing taking into consideration the vast growth in world population and the increasing housing demand of future generations.

Prince Hassan's call was contained in an address delivered on his behalf by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber to the 10th meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements which opened in Nairobi, Kenya, on Monday.

Mr. Budour also reviewed scopes of cooperation with East Germany in the areas of construction, training, electronics, maintenance and mining.

Prof. Baume expressed hope

that cooperation between the RSS and East German scientific institutions could be enhanced. The minister also proposed that a cooperation agreement be concluded between the RSS and scientific institutions in the German Democratic Republic.

During the meeting they discussed existing cooperation and relations between the two countries in the political, scientific and economic fields and means of further promoting and developing these relations. They also stressed the necessity of increasing the volume of existing cooperation in the cultural and academic fields and increasing scholarships in implementation of an agreement for cultural cooperation signed between the two countries. The ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Amman was present at the meeting.

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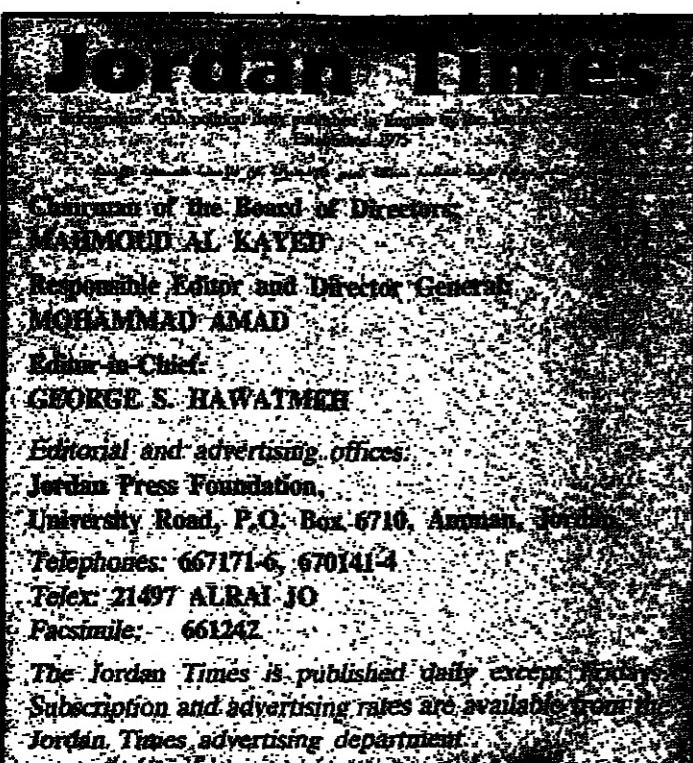
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## THE VIEW FROM SECOND CIRCLE

By Rami G. Khouri

## To our children, we wish better luck

THE flurry of activity throughout the Middle East, Western Europe, Moscow, Washington and New York surrounding attempts to convene an international conference to discuss Arab-Israel peace has evoked a counter-flurry of pessimistic comments from throughout the Arab World about the international conference's chances of success. Pessimism, scepticism and cynicism are nothing new to the Arab psyche vis-à-vis the prospects of a negotiated peace with Israel. It is almost axiomatic, if not Pavlovian, that the Arab mind, when triggered by the provocative thought that the Arabs and the Israelis might negotiate a peace accord that satisfies both sides' minimal demands, will react by asserting that such talk of peace is the dreams of fools, if not traitors, cowards and spineless capitulationists.

I am not convinced of this reaction, and find the reaction itself worth examining, for what it has to tell us about what I suggest is the real state of the Arab political psyche. My whole thesis is based on the assumption that Israelis are neither supermen nor monsters — that the average Israeli, like the average Palestinian or Jordanian, simply wishes to live a normal life, with its full complement of personal, political and human rights, including protection of a sovereign state, in the balmy, heart-fluttering shade of one's own flag, and national identity. To explain our dilemma — dilemma is perhaps a mild term to describe the loss of an entire country, the fragmentation of a whole nation, the pacification of a complete race, and the stultification of political processes in nearly two score states — by ascribing amazonian powers and draconian intentions to our little enemy state and its tentacles throughout the world strikes me not only as factually wrong, but politically and psychologically humiliating for anyone who voluntarily calls himself or herself an Arab. If our enemies are so amazingly smart and strong, and we and our enemies are both members of the same biological family of Semites, descendants of Shem, then we cannot — thank the Lord, but otherwise keeping Him out of this for the moment — blame our dilemma on the vagaries of biology and the inequitable development of the flesh. No, the Israelis are not smarter or stronger or more cunning than us. They have simply worked harder, and with more determination, and with more planning and strategic objectives, to beat the hell out of us, occupy all of Palestine, surround themselves by zones of military occupation or pacification, and hold the entire Arab World's relations with the Western powers virtually hostage to its own self-defined notions of security. That's the bad news.

The good news is that we have not given up, nor are we likely to, because the Palestinian identity at the core of the Arab side of the struggle is too genuine to dissipate, or to assimilate in the Arab hinterland; and the Arab hinterland itself is too grievously

wounded to accept the affront of its humiliation and defeat without fighting back to regain a sense of honour and justice, if not all its lands.

So why then, in this context, do most Arab commentators, political leaders and others who have access to public discourse assert almost without exception, and with a measure of certitude unseen in these eastern Mediterranean districts since the Oracle at Delphi faded away, that a negotiated peace with Israel is impossible, that talk of an international conference is all a trick by the evil Americans and Israelis to gain time, that sitting down at the table with Israel is tantamount to accepting Israeli dictates, and that even contemplating coexistence with Israel is an act of high treason and a stab in the back to the Palestinian people?

I am perpetually confused by the signals that emanate from the Arab World: On the one hand, the Arab leaders, at Fez, in newspaper and television interviews, and probably while napping after lunch, repeatedly indicate that peace in the Holy Land can be achieved only through an international conference; on the other hand, the overwhelming voice of the Arab Nation and the Arab man and woman in the street, drown out the advocates of an international conference by refusing to accept that Israel might ever negotiate in good faith, let alone acknowledge Palestinian rights, withdrawn from the territories occupied in 1967, and coexist with a self-determinant Palestinian folk in a little state next door.

Which opinion really represents the Arab World? Is it possible to know? Are the two really mutually exclusive? Is it possible that we all sincerely wish to negotiate peace through an international conference, but deep down we refuse to believe that it will ever happen? Or — and this is what I suggest is really the heart of the Arab matter today — is it that we are prepared to attempt a negotiation with Israel through an international conference on the *a priori* basis that the conference will give us all we demand, but that we are frightened to death of the possibility, or the probability, that the international conference would fail, that negotiations would break down, the status quo ante would reign supreme, and we would finally have to come to grips with the awful reality that we have always avoided embracing: That all of Palestine is ruled by Israel, that the Arab World has been to do nothing to change this fact in 20 years, or 40 years, and that we have no strategy to face this fact, and are therefore destined to live with humiliation, ignominy and the ravaged souls and psyches of our children, forever, in the shadow of a Zionist power that dictates facts from the Atlantic to the Gulf?

If, as many amongst us believe, the Israelis are so strong and wicked, why then should we even consider negotiating peace with them through an international conference? Our scepticism of the

possibility of negotiating peace at an international conference is not what it appears to be, or so I think. We are afraid not of attempting, but of failing a negotiation, because we are terrified of the consequences of failure coupled with the absence of a long-term strategic plan to confront the enemy. A failed negotiation may be a recipe for perpetual Arab failure, loss and enslavement, as these feelings emanate from the vortex of territorial loss, military subjugation, political tranquillisation and virtual diplomatic irrelevance. If we have lost at war, and then lose at negotiating a peace, what then do we do?

This is not a case where losing is acceptable, such as the Americans in Central America, the French in the South Pacific or the British in India. This is a far deeper matter, in those depths and cavities of the mind where pride and principle mix with love and heresy to produce the prize of identity, and the immeasurable, incalculable, and ultimately inadmissible possibility of the total loss, final loss of one's identity. The prospect for the Arabs, and particularly for the Palestinians, of an attempted peace negotiation that fails is so grotesque and awful that it cannot even be imagined, given the current reality of an Arab World badly fragmented and fighting its component parts as much as it fights its external enemies, and therefore of the prospect of long-term accommodation to Zionist conquest, Arab acquiescence, and Palestinian national banishment and evaporation.

Don't believe it, though. If the Jewish people and our Zionist enemies hung on for a bit under 2,000 years and did not lose their identity, why should the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs be any different? But what kind of effort would we have to make to achieve Palestinian and Arab rights in the end? What kinds of changes would we have to make in the Arab World? How much suffering would we have to endure before we find the means to fight back with coherence, to resist with effect, and to work together with purpose?

Is it easier, then, simply to write off the chances of a negotiated peace, and suffer the present status quo as acceptable, though not perfect? Is it easier to ascribe the fault of our loss to the exaggerated powers of our enemy, and therefore assume that our enemy does not have normal human desires to live in peace? Is it easier, finally, to pass the whole file on to the children of the Arab World, and wish them better luck?

Isn't this the easiest way out, by making neither war nor peace? How peculiar: We blame the Israelis for not making peace; and we blame ourselves, the Arabs, for not making war. Who do we blame for not making sense? Whom do we blame for not coming to terms with our historical reality?

## Spy scandal hurts Marine image, raises doubts on guard role

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The arrest of two U.S. Marines for spying in Moscow has hit the elite force's reputation, already tarnished by a disaster in Lebanon and Oliver North's role in the arms-for-Iran scandal.

The Marine Corps has accused

Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, 25, and Corporal Arnold Bracy, 24, former guards at the U.S. embassy in Moscow, of turning over secret documents to Soviet agents and allowing KGB security men into sensitive parts of the embassy for up to four hours at a time.

Both evidently were lured into spying after they violated regulations by having affairs with Soviet women, according to U.S. officials.

Intelligence sources say the security breach was extremely damaging and Pentagon investigators are probing whether more Marines were involved in the sex-spy operation.

Staff Sergeant Robert Stanley Stufflebeam, 24, who served in Moscow between 1985 and 1986 at the same time as Lonetree and Bracy, is being held on suspicion of lying to investigators about contacts with Soviet women.

"None of this kind of publicity, whether it's North or the embassy guards, is good for the image of the Marine Corps," retired Marine Colonel James Donovan of the Centre for Defence Information, a private research group, told Reuters.

"The Marine Corps, much

more than any other service, has prided itself on its devotion to duty and discipline."

North, a decorated Marine combat veteran, was a key player in the Iran affair that plunged the Reagan administration into its gravest crisis. He is alleged to have improperly diverted profits from Iran arms sales to Nicaraguan rebels.

His role has prompted soul-searching and debate in the Marine Corps Gazette, a service magazine, with some officers questioning if Marines should serve in the White House.

"Politicians need the help of military officers, but there is no place for zealots," Donovan said.

The 198,000-man Marine Corps — a sea and airborne strike force with its own combat jets — has a reputation for unflattering patriotism, John Wayne heroics, and military effectiveness earned in some of the bloodiest fighting in World War II, among other conflicts.

But its image of effectiveness was tarnished when a bomb-laden truck ploughed into a Marine barracks in Beirut and exploded in 1982, killing some 240 troops sent there to restore order. A subsequent investigation concluded that security had been lax.

In 1980, Marine helicopter pilots training to help rescue U.S. hostages held in Tehran drank heavily, smoked marijuana, and bragged to girlfriends of the secret operation, jeopardising the mission, according to a recent book, "The Straw Giant," by defence expert Arthur Hadley.

Despite the uproar, Marine spokesman Brigadier General Walt Boomer insisted the American public was still staunchly behind the Marine Corps.

"As I travel around the country, I see a tremendous outpouring of good faith," he told reporters.

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## Gains from privatisation may be small without measures to boost competition

The following article is reprinted from the International Monetary Fund's Survey.

THE sale or transfer of public enterprises to the private sector may improve economic efficiency, according to an unpublished Fund working paper, but these gains are likely to be modest unless accompanied by measures to increase competition. "Privatisation and Public Enterprises," which was written by Richard Hemming and Ali M. Mansoor of the Fund's Fiscal Affairs Department, also concludes that the budgetary advantages of privatisation are likely to be minimal unless the sale of public enterprises leads to their improved performance and this improvement is reflected in their selling prices and in future tax receipts.

The authors caution that while the authorities of industrial and developing countries should support privatisation because of its potential for bringing about economic gains, they should not expect it to solve all problems associated with large public enterprise sectors. The extent to which privatisation will yield the desired results, say the authors, will depend on the government's ability to put into effect the liberalisation and regulatory policies that must accompany privatisation if it is to succeed. This means that the scope of successful privatisation "is unlikely to be extensive" and that "improving the efficiency of public enterprises as well as seeking alternatives to privatisation will need to be given a high priority."

One of the major arguments used in favour of privatisation is that public enterprises are inefficient and that their efficiency can be improved radically by transferring ownership to the private sector. Public enterprises, the argument goes, do not give their managers sufficient incentives to improve their (and their subordinates') performances. They are also subject to political interference and lack the financial discipline imposed by the capital markets. The implication, according to the authors, is that these enterprises "are likely to have higher production costs at a given level of output than in the private sector."

Advocates of privatisation claim that the problems associated with public enterprises can be reduced sharply (or eliminated) once ownership is transferred to the private sector. The net effect, they say, will be a significant increase in productive efficiency. Messrs. Hemming and Mansoor do not think this line of reasoning holds true in all cases of privatisation. They argue that in cases where an enterprise is already operating in a competitive environment, privatisation will not necessarily lead to much improvement in productive efficiency. "The aggregate impact of such privatisation is necessarily small," because the firm has already been exposed to competition and because competitive firms account for only a small fraction of public enterprises.

The psychologist concluded that yo-yo dieting increases the body's efficiency in using food for fuel and may ultimately make weight loss impossible. Dr. Brownell suggested: "Don't start a diet unless your motivation is high and you adopt a good programme of life-style changes that promote permanent weight loss. If the time isn't right to diet, wait." — New York Times.

By contrast, where the public enterprise is a large monopoly, the potential for achieving efficiency gains as a result of privatisation is great. According to the authors, this is true even though the operation of such firms would probably be closely regulated, and even though the government may retain a controlling interest. The authors explain that there are three main reasons for potentially costly — of these is how to set the proper selling price for an enterprise. Selling initial shares in

tially large gains in this case.

First, political interference is likely to be reduced as the regulatory agency and private shareholders defect; attempts by politicians to become involved in the economic decisions of the firm. This should help improve the quality of managerial decision making. Second, shareholders are likely to offer production incentives — such as bonus payments or profit sharing — to their managers, and this should help improve the firm's productivity. Third, reliance on private capital markets — rather than on the government — for financial support likely to exert additional pressure on the firm to become more efficient.

The authors warn that actual efficiency gains from privatisation of a monopoly may fall far below potential gains. In fact, they say, substantial gains in efficiency are likely only if the transfer of ownership leads to increased competition. This applies not only to productive efficiency but also to allocative efficiency, since product mix is determined by market structure rather than by ownership.

The extent to which a market can be made more competitive — and thus the scope for enhancing efficiency through privatisation of public enterprises — is limited, however. According to the paper, increased competition may not be possible or even desirable if the enterprise being privatised is a natural monopoly. Likewise, if the firm is engaged in loss-making activities that are nonetheless important from the perspective of meeting social objectives, the removal of market restrictions may not lead to increased competition.

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Another major argument used by advocates of privatisation is that a shift in ownership from the public to the private sector will improve the government's financial position. According to this argument, the overall budget deficit in the year of the sale will be reduced by the sale proceeds minus the revenue that the government would have received in that year had it not sold the enterprise. Alternatively, the authorities can use the sale proceeds to finance tax cuts or increased expenditure. But this argument is short-sighted, because it fails to consider how the sale of the enterprise will affect the government.

Of particular interest is the case of an enterprise that is heavily

small lots so as to establish a trading price before the majority of shares are placed for sale may be a workable solution for large firms, according to the authors.

But when the enterprise is too small to market in parts, or when it is being sold to a single buyer, valuation will remain problematic. The problem is even worse for developing countries, say the authors, because in many cases "neither the private sector of the economy nor the capital market is sufficiently developed to yield even an approximate valuation."

Another problem associated with privatisation — and a major constraint to privatisation in developing countries — is that of how to finance the sale. "Many developing countries do not have a stock market," the paper notes, "and those that do exist are often very small." A possible solution to this problem would be to allow minority participation to foreigners or to other potential buyers who are specifically prevented by law from purchasing shares in these firms. Alternatively, the authors say, the enterprise could be sold to its management and work force, or the transfer of ownership could be carried out through debt-to-equity conversions, although this would again give ownership to foreigners.

Despite these problems, "interest in privatisation appears to be a worldwide phenomenon," with more than 1,000 enterprises slated for privatisation. In general, the primary motive behind privatisation seems to be to rehabilitate enterprises, modernise plant and equipment, expand revenue, or streamline the public sector as part of economic adjustment efforts. The authors point out, however, that only a small fraction of privatisation has been carried out so far. In fact, they say, "the most striking feature" of privatisation in most countries "is the marked divergence between stated intentions and follow-up action."

Of those firms that have been privatised, the majority have been enterprises involved in textiles, food processing, construction, engineering, banking, and hotels. By contrast, privatisation of traditional public enterprises, especially utilities, has been minimal up to now. The authors do not expect that privatisation of such firms will accelerate markedly in the future, however. "Where major enterprises are concerned," they suggest, "most countries intend only a partial dilution of public ownership, with governments retaining a controlling interest."

An examination of developments in the United Kingdom (where privatisation has been carried furthest) and in other countries shows that there are a number of practical problems associated with privatisation. Among the most difficult — and potentially costly — of these is how to set the proper selling price for an enterprise. Selling initial shares in



ARMENIAN HYDROPONICS: The Agrochemistry and Hydroponics Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences reaped 150 tonnes of peperomia per hectare — 5 times more than

the farms growing this essential oil crop in the Ararat Valley. The five-fold yield owes itself to the hydroponic farming in which concrete tubs of solution-soaked volcanic slags are used.

Painted storks in India's Keoladeo National Park return to their nests at twilight, a time that also attracts grass cutters from nearby villages. A shortage of fodder caused by a severe drought in the area has caused an upswing in the illegal harvesting of grass. Officials fear the drought

**Incursions by grass cutters**

By Donald J. Frederick  
*National Geographic*

BHARATPUR, India — Dusk gently enveloped India's Keoladeo National Park. A flight of Sarus cranes wheeled overhead and a kingfisher stood on the end of a dead branch.

The young naturalist peered through his binoculars, then suddenly handed them to a visitor. "Look," he said, pointing to a spot about 100 yards away. There, instead of another exotic bird, the visitor saw four motionless figures flattened in a small depression in the ground. Behind them, 50 or 60 more people could be seen in a distant stand of trees.

### Fodder for cattle

"Grass cutters," explained the naturalist. "They come here at dusk from nearby villages to get fodder for their cattle."

The invasion of the grass cut-

ters is only one of the recent problems to beset the small but famous bird sanctuary in north-east India. A severe drought has dried up marshes and wetlands, disrupting the breeding cycles of many waterbirds. And not long ago a mysterious fire scorched 261 acres in the 11.6-square-mile park.

The events have alarmed the world's bird watchers, who travel great distances to see the park's 574 species of birds.

Normally some 400,000 indigenous Indian birds arrive to breed in the park during the summer and fall. About 200,000 migrant birds come for winter feeding.

Locally in an agricultural area bordered by villages, Keoladeo is especially vulnerable this year. The ground is dry and fodder is scarce. The park's neighbours have been banned from grazing their cattle in the park since 1982. Some Indian newspapers speculated that the fire might have

been purposely set by villagers. It is still being investigated.

Both the cutting and the fire may be blessings in disguise, according to V.S. Vijayan, who has been conducting a long-range study of the park for the Bombay Natural History Society. He points out that one species of a perennial, amphibious grass has spread so much that it threatens open-water areas of the park vital to waterfowl.

To check the grass, Vijayan proposes reintroducing cattle in confined, closely supervised areas. These selected grazing areas would be rotated annually.

### Balance of pressures

David Ferguson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which helped sponsor the study, sees the events as a microcosm of the kind of situation faced by wildlife in many parts of the world. It boils down to an ever-increasing

pressure for resources by an ever-increasing population, and the efforts to balance them against the needs of wildlife."

Even in a difficult year, the bird watchers who come to Keoladeo seldom leave disappointed. Bill and Julie Rea of Albuquerque, N.M., were no exceptions. "We've added more than 50 species to our list in just one afternoon," says Bill Rea. "But the biggest thrill was seeing three Siberian cranes."

Keoladeo is one of the few wintering grounds of the rare cranes, which fly down from western Siberia.

Few people gave much thought to vanishing species in the 1920s, when the land was flooded to attract migrating waterfowl. It became an outsize shooting gallery, and huge kills were recorded. The record belongs to the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's hunting party, which, on Nov. 12, 1938, killed 4,273 birds.



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the farms growing this essential oil crop in the Ararat Valley. The five-fold yield owes itself to the hydroponic farming in which concrete tubs of solution-soaked volcanic slags are used.

## Research lifts blame for many of the obese

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — Recent findings on the causes of obesity and the metabolic consequences of "yo-yo" dieting are forcing weight reduction specialists to reconsider both their methods and the goals of treatment.

The studies show, for example, what many obese people have been saying for years: They get fat or stay fat on a caloric intake no greater than, and sometimes less than, the amount consumed by people of normal weight.

The dieter accused of "cheating" when losses grind to a halt has also been vindicated. Low-calorie diets, long the mainstay of treatment, are now known to have limited effectiveness in many people because their metabolic rate drops to "protect" them from starvation, sometimes falling low enough to prevent further weight loss on as little as 1,000 calories a day.

And while obesity that runs in families had long been blamed almost entirely on household gluttony and sloth, last year a major study of people who were adopted showed that genetic factors seem to predispose many people to gain weight easily, especially in a land of plenty like the United States where there is little need for physical exertion.

Obesity experts are concluding that many, if not most, people with serious weight problems can hardly be blamed for their round shape and that, given the effects and effectiveness of current methods of weight reduction, some would be better off staying fat. Only about one dieter in 10 achieves lasting success, and many obese people who manage to lose significant amounts of weight may have to exist in a semi-starved state indefinitely to maintain the loss.

"At least half of obese people — those who are more than 30 per cent overweight — who try to diet down to 'desirable' weights listed in the height-weight tables suffer medically, physically and psychologically as a result, and would be better off fat," said Dr. George Blackburn, an obesity specialist at Harvard Medical School.

"For the last five to eight years, I was really in the doldrums," said Dr. Jules Hirsch, obesity specialist at Rockefeller University in New York. "Whatever we tried had the same grim results: People could lose half their body weight, but they'd be miserable in the reduced state and in two to five years, they'd gain it back."

But Dr. Hirsch added: "Programs opened up by new techniques in biology have really raised my spirits. For example, we are now trying to clone the gene that makes mice obese. In less than 10 years, we should know how the obesity gene acts, whether people are different from mice and whether there are multiple types of obesity. I think, too, that we will better understand the biological factors that regulate body fat and find ways to manipulate them with drugs."

More immediately, some of the recent discoveries can be applied now to improve the health and fitness of obese people and to help those with lesser weight problems, most of whom are environmentally induced, to shed unwanted pounds permanently without really dieting.

New studies indicate that for many obese people, relatively small weight losses — often only 10 per cent of body weight — can correct a tendency toward diabetes or high blood pressure. Thus, major health risks associated with obesity might be countered with modest losses of 10 to 25 pounds that are easier to maintain.

The whole premise that the goal of weight reduction should be to reach "desirable" weight is the major flaw in weight-loss strategies," Dr. Blackburn said. "It's the first 10 per cent of weight loss — not the last 10 per cent — that's important."

For people already consuming a normal number of calories, such losses can often be achieved through an hour a day of physical exercise, with little or no change in caloric intake and with a more lasting reduction than that achieved through dieting alone. For example, at Stanford University, Dr. Peter Wood put one group of men whose weight averaged 220 pounds on a diet that reduced caloric intake by 300 calories a day. A similar group of men were instructed to eat as usual but to run or walk 10 to 12 miles a week.

At the end of a year, the exercisers had lost an average of 9 pounds, all in body fat, and the dieters had shed 15 pounds, 12 of which were fat. However, two years later, the dieters had regained half their lost pounds but the exercisers had ket off all the weight.

Even if no weight is actually lost, Dr. Hirsch said, exercise can improve the health of overweight

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## Mayotte beats Pate in Chicago tennis final

CHICAGO (R) — Tim Mayotte won his second Grand Prix singles title of the year with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over fellow-American David Pate in the final of the \$315,000 Chicago Men's Tennis Tournament.

Mayotte, the third seed, broke the eighth-seeded Pate's serve in the first game of the match and never looked back. He did not lose a game on his own serve and continually attacked the net, where he won 43 of his 64 points.

"I don't think Tim served that well," said Pate, "but he volleyed really well and he kept me on the defensive. I couldn't get my feet in position fast enough to hit a decent passing shot, so he'd win most of the points pretty easily on his serve."

Pate, who had not lost a set all week going into the match, had five break points against Mayotte but could not put any of them away.

Mayotte, 26, credited a special fitness programme he undertook this past winter for his good showing heading into the WCT finals in Dallas this week.

Bayern beat Kaiserslautern 3-0, the balding head of 34-year-old Dieter Hoeneß accounting for the game's first goal and his own 100th in the league.

Real Madrid, who visits Bayern on Wednesday, managed only a goalless draw against Espanol while Porto and Dynamo Kiev, in the other semifinal, were both beaten.

In the doubles final, also Sunday, the top-seeded team of American Paul Annacone and South African Christo Van Rensburg defeated the fourth-seeded U.S. team of Mike DePalmer and Gary Domelly 6-3, 7-6 (7-4) to stay atop the Grand Prix doubles standings.

## Pakistan's cricket captain wants win against England

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — Pakistan's captain Imran Khan says he would be more satisfied beating England in its own backyard in the forthcoming five test series than in today's clash in the Four-Nation Sharjah Cup cricket tournament.

"To defeat England in a test series on its own soil is my lifelong ambition and more important than beating it in a one-day match," Imran told Reuters.

Imran, who missed Pakistan's match against Australia last Friday, will be leading his side in today's encounter. But for him, the test series in England is more important.

"I am eager to win in England. No Pakistani skipper has won a series there and I would like to be the first to achieve the feat," he said.

"I learned my cricket there and it will give me immense pleasure to return triumphant because I will be playing my last test series there," he added.

Imran for the past 15 seasons has played regularly in England for Oxford University and Worcestershire and Sussex counties and has been a great crowd puller.

But Imran, who is having his benefit this year with Sussex, is not sure whether he will play again in English county cricket.

"I want to wait until the end of the English tour with the Pakistan team to make up my mind whether to continue playing first class cricket in Sussex or to quit from every level of the game."

The Pakistan captain has announced he will retire from the test and international scene after the 1987 World Cup.

### European soccer roundup

## Bayern poised for European Cup tie

LONDON (R) — Bayern Munich alone of the four European Cup semifinalists produced the sort of form at the weekend that it will hope to reproduce in Wednesday's important first-leg tie.

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Lineker's goal was his 17th in his first season in the Spanish League. It was also his dummy that led to Archibald's goal.

The Spanish League will now be decided by a six-team playoff but with points being carried forward from the regular programme, the title almost certainly lies between Real and Barcelona.

Real has 50 points in the bank and Barcelona 49, six more than the next team Espanol.

The draw for the playoffs was made Sunday night and Real and Barcelona were paired in the first match next Sunday.

Porto's 0-0 defeat by Sporting allowed Benfica, winner by a similar margin over Rio Ave, to steal five points clear in the Portuguese League. It also dealt Porto's morale a severe blow before entertaining the talented Soviet side Dynamo Kiev.

But Porto could draw some comfort from the fact that Dynamo also lost, falling 2-1 at home to Dnepro Dnipropevorsk on Friday. Having been awarded three penalties in its previous league game, decisions for which the referee was roundly criticised, Dynamo was awarded another one against Dnepro but this time it

was to no avail.

The defeat left Dynamo in 10th place in the league but it has played two games fewer than most other teams.

Bordeaux, at home to Lokomotiv Leipzig in a Cup Winners' Cup semifinal on Wednesday, lost top spot in the French League to Marseille who was indebted to two own goals by Schonau striker Frank Sazee for a 4-0 margin on Saturday. Bordeaux, held 0-0 away by Paris-St-Germain, meets Marseille on Saturday in the match that may decide the league.

Italian interest in Europe has been extinguished, giving a higher profile than usual to the outcome of the league. Leader Napoli managed only a 0-0 draw with Empoli Sunday, allowing Internazionale to close to within four points of it by beating Como 1-0.

Diego Maradona's thoughts may have been elsewhere. Although he shone for Napoli, he was changed and showered in record time and on his way with a police escort to the airport to catch a Buenos Aires-bound plane to meet his newly-born daughter.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.	
One sterling	1.6205/15
One U.S. dollar	1.3073/78
	1.8235/45
	2.0385/95
	1.5175/85
	37.76/79
	6.0675/0725
	1299/1300
	146.10/20
	6.3425/75
	6.8575/8125
	6.8900/50
One ounce of gold	420.60/421.10
U.S. dollars	
Canadian dollar	
West German marks	
Dutch guilders	
Swiss francs	
Belgian francs	
French francs	
Italian lire	
Japanese yen	
Swedish crowns	
Norwegian crowns	
Danish crowns	
U.S. dollars	

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices added to Monday morning's gains after an early rise on Wall Street pushed the Dow Jones industrial average through 2,400 for the first time, dealers said.

Equities were underpinned from the outset by opinion polls in the weekend press which gave the ruling Conservative Party a commanding lead over its nearest rivals. But dealers said Friday's record advance on Wall Street helped fuel the firm's trend.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up a net 25.8 points at 1,990.9, after opening 18.0 points up at 1,983.1.

Dealers said Monday's start to a long three-week account saw the market in bullish mood despite fears of a trade war between Britain and Japan.

This concern comes in the wake of last week's moves by the U.K. government. It created power to take tough retaliation measures against Japanese banking and insurance companies on the grounds that similar British institutions do not enjoy the same freedom of access to the Japanese financial markets.

However, many operators doubt that either the British or Japanese governments will allow the conflict to become acrimonious.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to complete arrangements for getting home and property matters together. Think about the policies you wish to express and your special creative views.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) See what can be done to get your home improved. Show your mate how devoted you are tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) It's a good time for dealing with outside contacts. The evening is fine for inviting friends over.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Practical affairs can be made to work profitably. Be optimistic in writing notes to those close by.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Seek out new outlets for your personal existence. Contact one who has been very successful.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study a better course of activity through which you can gain your personal desires confidently.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Team up with one who is sensitive and gain a favor that means much to you. Romance is in the air tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Completes that outlet and later put your energy toward gaining personal aims. Be with generous friends who can assist you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make arrangements for the pleasure you have in mind. Plan how to have greater happiness in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know how others expect you to keep promises made to them, and try to please them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be alert to new opportunities for advancement and seize them enthusiastically.

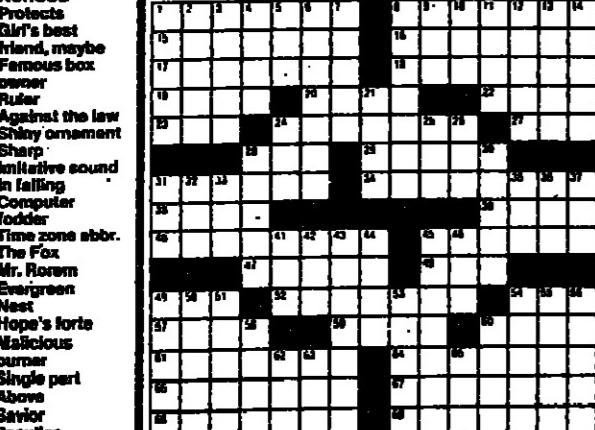
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Utilize your time wisely and get everything working in better order. Activate your personal ingenuity.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan to enjoy the pleasures you have liked in the past. Do something to gain more energy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will be an affectionate family member and also be very patriotic. Make sure to have friends come into the home since your progeny is apt to be quite introverted. Give as fine an education as you can. Upon adulthood, your progeny will be quite responsible.

## THE Daily Crossword

By Frank R. Jackson



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

STARE	DRIVO	BANIE
PROTEC	DOODER	ELIAN
15 Famous box owner	WEASELS	BLIND
16 Ruler	SIEN	COIN
17 Against the law	COLM	SATES
18 Ornament	AGATE	
19 Sharp	HALO	EALBEYED
20 Imitative sound in falling	PIAPERS	BRAT
22 Computer footer	ENID	PRUD
23 Long gone abbr.	PRUD	EKED
24 Fox	BON	LEF
25 Mr. Roman	LEF	ELDERS
26 Evergreen	ELDERS	EASY
27 Nest	ELDERS	AKS
28 Sherry's forte	ELDERS	LAID
29 Malicious burner	ELDERS	PRUD
30 Single part	ELDERS	WOLF
31 Savior	ELDERS	PRUD
32 Peculiar	ELDERS	ELDERS
33 Enclosed	ELDERS	ELDERS
34 Butler's site	ELDERS	ELDERS
35 Clerical vestment	ELDERS	ELDERS
36 Shielded from harm	ELDERS	ELDERS
37 Lubricant	ELDERS	ELDERS
38 "Climbometer"	ELDERS	ELDERS
39 Certain metathesis	ELDERS	ELDERS
40 Years Lat.	ELDERS	ELDERS
41 Respite	ELDERS	ELDERS
42 Typical	ELDERS	ELDERS
43 Shoemaker's need	ELDERS	ELDERS
44 Specialty by name	ELDERS	ELDERS
45 Ephemeral	ELDERS	ELDERS
46 Deceives	ELDERS	ELDERS
47 DOWN	ELDERS	ELDERS
1 Extra large nail	ELDERS	ELDERS
2 Drama	ELDERS	ELDERS
3 Narrows	ELDERS	ELDERS
4 Paradise	ELDERS	ELDERS
5 Shit's progress record	ELDERS	ELDERS
6 Decorative drapery	ELDERS	ELDERS
7 Gap	ELDERS	ELDERS
8 Abandon hope	ELDERS	ELDERS

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3 Specialty by name  
4 Famous box owner  
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## U.S. official stresses importance of ties with Mideast

WASHINGTON (USA) — U.S. economic and commercial relations with Arab nations are as important as U.S. political ties in the region, according to a State Department official.

Mr. Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, addressed board members and friends of the U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce on its 20th anniversary last week.

They are wrong. The free world's dependence on Middle East oil is about the same today as it was at the end of the Eisenhower administration. And this dependence will increase appreciably during the coming decade.

Moreover, the Middle East has a strategic importance separate from its energy resources. The Gulf has been a target of international power politics for generations. Soviet control of this region — or its independent states — would have a dramatic adverse impact on the global balance of power.

More recently, the region has become the target of a different type of threat. The Iranian revolution has spawned a powerful force of Islamic radicalism, sometimes backed by terrorism, which is vigorously anti-Western and anti-American. And the tragic and senseless war between Iran and Iraq has persisted, threatening the stability of neighbouring states and the pursuit of our interests in the region.

The administration would regard an expansion of war as a threat against our interest and we are committed to support the individual and collective self-defence of the moderate Arab Gulf states.

Our strategic interests are reinforced by another consideration that many of these states have long records of moderation and friendship with the United States. We have major political interests in these states, both in their own right and because of their influence with the region.

Although our political styles are different, and our relations have had their ups and downs, there has been an underlying compatibility of interests in a number of key areas.

Even on the question of Middle East peace, the most contentious issue over the history of our relations with this area, the majority of Arab states agree with us on the importance of moderation and dialogue. We believe — and have consistently maintained — that a just and lasting peace in the region can only be worked out through direct negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours. And we will persist in our efforts to help the parties involved work out the means by which these direct negotiations can be begun and pursued successfully.

Now, let me turn to our economic ties with the Arab World, a critical dimension of our overall relations, where there has been — and remains — a strong commonality of interests. First a brief historical perspective:

In the 1960's and 1970's, petroleum imports dominated our commercial relations with the Middle East. Even in the period of low oil prices, many U.S. companies found the region a

potentially attractive market for a range of U.S. exports — civilian aircraft, construction equipment, consumer goods, foodstuffs, and machinery for business and light manufacturing. Non-oil investment in the Middle East grew modestly as U.S. companies — particularly those in financial and other service industries — established a presence in the region.

There are those who say that the Middle East is no longer as important to the U.S. because of the current oversupply of oil.

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## U.S. reportedly investigating 10 more diplomatic missions

**WASHINGTON** (Agencies) — Ten other U.S. diplomatic missions, apart from the espionage-crippled embassy in Moscow, are being investigated by the State Department for possible security breaches, the Washington Post reported Monday.

The newspaper quoted two U.S. congressmen of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. They were interviewed in Moscow as they arrived to start investigating disclosures that some Marine guards let Soviet agents raid the embassy at night.

Two Marines are currently facing espionage charges.

The Post said the two members of the House of Representatives, Daniel Mica, a Florida Democrat, and Olympia Snowe, a Maine Republican, did not name the 10 other missions being investigated both by the State Department and the Pentagon.

The two, together with six aides, flew to Moscow to assess the damage done to embassy security and consider remedial action.

Mr. Mica told the newspaper it would cost more than \$20 million

new U.S. embassy building to be built by Soviet workers, with many prefabricated modules assembled off the site, away from American supervision.

"Our general contractor is the KGB for our embassy over there. When you come right down to the bottom line, that is what it is," said Sen. Patrick Leahy, a member of the opposition Democratic Party.

He said communications at the embassy had moved back into the pre-electronic age, with messages being handwritten and flown out in a diplomatic pouch.

The new U.S. embassy in Moscow will never be secure and should be torn down and replaced at Soviet cost, the former vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said Sunday.

The arrest of two Marines, who were allegedly seduced by Soviet women and allowed KGB agents into the old embassy building in Moscow, has focused new attention on security at the adjacent American complex under construction.

Under a 1972 agreement, the U.S. government allowed the

## Mystery of U.K. defence experts' deaths deepens

**LONDON** (AP) — Police have confirmed the death of a metallurgist involved in secret defence research — the fifth scientist working on sensitive British military projects to die mysteriously in the past eight months.

A sixth scientist, a researcher on submarine warfare equipment at the University of Loughborough, vanished in January.

The government has rejected opposition demands for an investigation, saying there was "no evidence of any link at this stage." But Home Secretary Douglas Hurd has ordered police involved in the individual cases to contact each other about the deaths.

John Cartwright, the defence spokesman for the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance, renewed his call for a government inquiry following Sunday's confirmation of the metallurgist's death.

Even if all the cases were individual suicides, he said, "it must raise some question about the pressures under which scientists are working in the defence field."

Thames Valley Police said Sunday that Peter Peapell, 46, a lecturer at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham near Swindon who specialised in metallurgy, died on Feb. 22 from carbon monoxide poisoning.

An inquest returned an open verdict — making no ruling on the cause of death. Police said

to replace cryptographic and other equipment believed to have been compromised by the security breaches.

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## Former Marcos aide charged over killing of Aquino

**MANILA** (R) — Eleven people, including a minister in the cabinet of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, were charged Monday with the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and 10 others pleaded not guilty to charges that they took part in a plot to murder Sen. Aquino, the husband of current President Corazon Aquino, and Rolando Galman, the man the army said shot Sen. Aquino at Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983.

The charges against the 11 men raise to 40 the number implicated in the assassination of the former senator, an arch rival of Marcos, on his return from self-imposed exile in the United States.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said Sands had just completed three years' work on a secret air defence radar system for the Royal Air Force at Easams, a subsidiary of Marconi and part of Britain's giant General Electric Company. Police are investigating his death.

Two other Marconi scientists died prematurely last year.

Vimal Dajibhai, 24, a programmer with Marconi underwater systems who was reportedly working on Britain's self-guided torpedo Stingray — claimed to be the most advanced anti-submarine missile — was found dead last August beneath a suspension bridge spanning the River Avon in Bristol, western England.

## W. German SPD suffers shock defeat in Hesse

**BONN** (R) — West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) have suffered a shock defeat in state elections in their traditional stronghold of Hesse, which they have governed for over 40 years.

The party, which registered its worst showing at the polls in 25 years in federal elections just two months ago, on Sunday lost control of the central state of Hesse for the first time since the end of World War II to a coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP). Political commentators de-

scribed the result as a debacle for the SPD, which has been split by internal disagreements over the party's future direction.

It was also a rebuff for a unique coalition the SPD had formed in the central state with the anti-nuclear Greens movement, which left-wing Social Democrats argued could provide a model for a similar alliance at federal level.

Bonn Environment Minister Walter Wallmann, the CDU's victorious candidate for the state premiership, said the SPD had suffered a heavy defeat.

### GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES COOK  
AND OMAR SHARIF

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—A takeout double by an opponent always throws me out of kilter. I am never sure how to respond to partner's opening bid. Can you give me some basic advice? — L.A., Raleigh, N.C.

A.—What you want me to tell you in a column could easily fall a book. As a matter of fact, there are several volumes devoted largely to this facet of bidding.

First and foremost, you must have some way of telling partner the hand belongs to you and you might want to double the opponents. The bid reserved for that is redouble, and you make it on all good hands, i.e., 11 points or better.

You might or might not have a fit for partner's suit. In any event, the redouble asks partner to let you have the next shot in the auction unless he can make a penalty double. If you do not have support for partner's suit, you will either double the opponents in their run-out or else bid no trump or your own suit. If you do have support for partner and a hand equivalent to an opening bid, you will support his suit.

What do you do with weaker hands? The modern tendency is to ignore the double and make the bid you would have made had there been no enemy interference. Thus, any one-level response by you except for one no trump, would be forcing for one round on opener. A

single raise of partner's suit shows at least three-card support and 4-10 points.

Bids at the two-level, whether the cheapest bid available or a jump, are preemptive. So is a jump raise of partner's suit. A response of one no trump could be made on a hand which contains a four-card major, since it is likely that your side does not have a 4-1 major-suit fit in an unbid suit.

What's the difference between a single raise and a jump raise of opener's suit? The single raise is a better hand defensively. The jump raise is made on more distributional hands that do not have much in the way of defense. Consider these two hands:

A. ♦47 ♠K93 ♣KJ63 ♣10982  
B. ♦9 ♠QJ76 ♠J103 ♣Q9842

If partner opens the bidding with one heart and the next hand doubles, bid two hearts with hand A and three hearts with hand B.

That leaves one type of hand with which we have no deal: hands with four-card support for opener's suit worth 10-12 points, in other words, hands on which you would have made a limit raise had there been no bid-in. These are entered by a conventional bid — a jump to two no trump. You don't need that bid in the natural sense because you can show those hands by first redoubling and then bidding no trump.

United States was trying to use the U.N. Human Rights Commission to call attention to alleged rights abuses in Cuba, the officials said.

All 20 Cubans were released from prison last May following a personal appeal to President Fidel Castro by French underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau, who visited Cuba in late 1985.

The last two of the 20 arrived Wednesday aboard a weekly charter flight that operates between Miami and Havana. The other 18 arrived on earlier charter flights.

Both sides said in advance no agreements or joint statements would be produced during Mr. Reagan's 24-hour visit.

## Cuban prisoners arrive in U.S.

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — Cuba has allowed 20 former long-term political prisoners to emigrate to the United States in the past 10 weeks, sending them at the rate of two a week in an apparent attempt to avoid publicity, U.S. officials say.

The officials said the piecemeal approach appeared aimed at eliminating the receptions that accompanied large-scale prisoner releases in the past, prompting extensive media attention.

The Havana government also may have been intent on keeping the prisoners issue out of the spotlight at a time when the

United States was trying to use the U.N. Human Rights Commission to call attention to alleged rights abuses in Cuba, the officials said.

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